

Water

Organisation	Date	Reporting Period
Netherlands Representative Office Ramallah	20th August 2015	2014

Activity		2014	Implemented by		Rio marker		Gender marker
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel	mitigation/adaptation	significant/principal	significant/principal
25858	RAM Crossborder Wastewater	154.173	UNDP	Multilateral organization	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
25933	RAM Academische Samenwerking	437.300	Maastricht School of Management	Research institute and comp	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
25700	Geneva Initiative Vision on Water within a Permanent Status Agreement	73.200	Palestinian Peace Coalition	NGO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
26533	RAM Waterforum Birzeit	15.890	Birzeit University	Research institute and comp	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
26919	RAM Gaza Water Reconstruction	3.040.000	World Bank	Multilateral organization	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Activity		2014	Implemented by		Rio marker		Gender marker
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel	mitigation/adaptation	significant/principal	significant/principal
26706	RAM H2O Water	167.200	COMET-ME	NGO	Adaptation	Significant	Not applicable
				...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...

Result Area 2	Improved river basin management and safe delta's					
Result Question 2.1a: To what extent has there been progress in the development and implementation of plans for sustainable growth and water safety (incl. good governance) in the target area of your programme?	From the 33 streams, 15 wadi's contain wastewater flow across the Palestinian Israeli 1949 Armistice line. Twelve of these are major streams that flow west and discharge into the Mediterranean Sea while the other three flow to the east and discharge into the Jordan River and Dead Sea. Wastewater streams when passing through residential areas create nuisance, and pose potential danger to the public. Israel unilaterally deducts the cost of treating wastewater crossing the borders directly from the Palestinian Authority (PA) tax revenues collected by Israel. In its National Water Strategy (2012), the PA prioritized the management of the Jordan River, and developing plans for the sustainable use of 8 wadi's for water harvesting. However, these are long term targets (2032), for the short term the PA only expects to be able to draw limited amounts of water from the wadi's, but not to be in a position to develop plans for the Jordan River.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Existence of national plans, strategies and (master) plans for IWRM.	-	2 Master Plans to be fully developed	Palestinian Water Sector Policy and Strategy	-	-	National Water Strategy for Palestine (2012); Updates from the Palestinian Water Authority (2015)
Indicator 2: Number of river basins / delta's with water allocation / flow management / coastal defense plans in place that are ecologically and socio-economically sustainable.	0 (2012)	8 plans for wadi's	0	0	2 plans	National Water Strategy for Palestine (2012); Updates from the Palestinian Water Authority (2015)
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Result Question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	Wadi Abu Nar is a cross border stream carrying raw sewage generated in Baqa Al Sharqiya and Nazlat into Israel, posing environmental and health hazards to both sides of the Green Line. RAM Crossborder Wastewater (signed in 2013, actual activities started in 2014) aims to improve cross border cooperation regarding wastewater flowing across the 1949 Armistice line from the Palestinian Territory into Israel in the area of Baqa, serving as an example for the other areas where wastewater flows across the Armistice line. In 2014, the project delivered a Master Plan developed to clean Wadi Abu Nar, stabilize its banks and prevent floods. A feasibility study was also prepared to identify the optimal solution for the management of wastewater in the communities discharging raw sewage in the Wadi. A detailed design for the wastewater network in the unserved areas was prepared in addition to an investment plan for the implementation. The main objective of the activity was to develop a plan to protect shared water resources and improve transboundry cooperation for pollution control. In addition to preparing the technical outputs, the project was also able to maintain an enabling environment that improved readiness for joint Israeli-Palestinian cooperation under a second phase of the project.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Number of people targeted in the Dutch water management projects.	9.000 people using cesspits, no WWTP present	16.000 people connected to a WWTP	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable. implementation not started	UNDP project specific reports.
Indicator 2: Number of river basins / delta's with water allocation / flow management / coastal defense plans in place that are ecologically and socio-economically sustainable.	0 (2012)	1 plan for Wadi Abu Nar	Not applicable	Not applicable	1 plan developed	UNDP - Master Plan for the Rehabilitation of Wadi Abu Nar and Feasibility Study on Wastewater Management for Baqa Al Sharqiya and Nazlat
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Result Area 2	Improved river basin management and safe delta's					
Result Question 2.2a: To what extent has transboundary and collective river basin management been improved in the target area of your programme?	In its National Water Strategy the PA has defined a long term goal to successfully negotiate and implement three agreements: on the Jordan River, Wadi Gaza (flows from Israel into Gaza) and groundwater. However, this is a long term plan, with the horizon of 2032. Meanwhile, the implementation of water and sanitation infrastructure in the West Bank is coordinated through the Israeli-Palestinian Joint Water Committee (JWC) created in 1995 by the Oslo II Accord. Seen as a stringent mechanism which impedes development in the West Bank, the Committee has not convened since 2012. Activities to be implemented within the area of the West Bank classified as "C" (under Israeli military and civilian control) require an additional process through the Israeli Civil Administration, permits provided through this mechanism take along time to obtain. Structures erected without permits are subject to demolitions and/or confiscation.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Establishment of a common shared vision of river based management among upstream-downstream countries.	0	1	-	-	-	UNDP Programme Document, Site Specific Arrangement between ISR and PA on wastewater management in Baqa area
Indicator 2: Number of Trans Boundary Basin Agreements with involvement of the IC partner country.	0	0	Not applicable	-	-	National Water Strategy for Palestine (2012)
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Result Question 2.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	RAM Crossborder Wastewater aims to achieve a common vision for the management of crossborder flows in Wadi Abu Nar, and could serve as a first example towards an understanding on how to manage wastewater flows in general between Israel and the PA. NRO and UNDP agreed to only support the technical design of the infrastructure (ended 31 Dec. 2014), and will decide on the basis of the political acceptance of the optimal solution if it will support the implementation of the recommendations made in the Feasibility Study. The FS has successfully kept political momentum for Israeli-Palestinian collaboration on transboundary wastewater management, and as far as can be assessed now, positively changed the political possibility of a transboundary agreement for the area. In 2015 and beyond, continued efforts are envisaged in order to help both sides find common ground in a mutually accepted agreement to protect shared water resources. Through activity 25700 (Geneva Initiative, GI), a number of Palestinian and Israeli policy makers, scholars and civil society representatives met to formulate a solution for water in the context of the Middle East Peace Process, which is one of the Final Status Issues that were left unresolved by the Oslo Agreements. Conclusions from the exercise demonstrate the need for platforms moderated by third parties for continuous dialogue. The updated Water Annex to the Geneva Accords is expected to influence the official negotiations between Israel and the PLO as it contains a more detailed solution model for the water problem.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Number of functioning dialogue groups in which a constructive and informed dialogue for managing transboundary water regimes.	0	1 (ISR and PA over wastewater);	-	1 (GI over Water as Final Status)	1 (GI over Water as a Permanent Status Issue)	GI and UNDP project specific reports
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 2	Improved river basin management and safe delta's:
B. Results achieved as planned Reasons for result achieved:	In 2012, it was expected that RAM Crossborder Wastewater would start in 2013 and that both parties would meet face to face to discuss the need to manage the flow of wastewater. This dialogue would help create the necessary platform for actual implementation. However, due to insufficient political will at the PA and Israeli sides to start a meaningful dialogue on transboundary wastewater flows, time was lost and the programme had to be scaled down in ambition so that it would help build common ground to agree upon the need and ways for solving the transboundary problem.
Implications for planning:	Instead of agreeing on a three year programme that would plan, design and implement the optimal solution, NL and UNDP agreed to a more limited programme for a year, with the possibility to decide upon a continuation based on the political will to implement the optimal solution. This was reflected in the BEMO and Arrangement with UNDP. The Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) has made a positive decision to proceed with site specific agreements while maintaining efforts to develop the protocol that would draw the general principles that shape the agreement. Implementing the recommendations provided through the plans developed by the activity now depends on the decision to be made by the PA in regards to a site specific agreement with Israeli counterparts.

Result Area 3	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)					
Result Question 3.1a: How many people (male/female) have gained sustainable access an improved water source or improved sanitairy facility and to what extent has governance been imporved on this topic in the target area of your programme?	Although the majority of households in built-up areas of the West Bank are connected to water supply networks, most do not have continuous water services. Quantities of water made available to Palestinians are limited, with one of the lowest consumption rates in the region. Around 200,000 people in the West Bank living in Area C are not connected to any infrastructure, energy or water, and rely on rainwater harvesting during the winter and water tankering in the summer. Over abstraction of the Coastal Aquifer underlying Gaza has led to a rapid deterioration in water availability. Over 90% of the water is considered unfit for human consumption due to seawater intrusion, the infiltration of sewage and agricultural fertilizer. Since 2007, Given the overall electricity deficiencies, such as frequent power cuts; a drop in voltage; and fuel shortages to run back-up generators, services are unreliable. Damages to infrastructure during the conflict in the summer of 2014 further disrupted the water supply for many people, as well as the sewage infrastructure. An initial assessment was done during the conflict, concluding that the damages totaled US$ 34M.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Number of people reached with sustainable access to and use improved water sources facilities	Total: 2,793,230 Urban: 1,895,309 Rural: 897,921	Not applicable	Total: 2,793,230 Urban: 1,895,309 Rural: 897,921	Total: 2,777,697 Urban: 1,864,178 Rural: 913,520	Total: 2,757,529 Urban: 1,828,530 Rural: 928,999	Joint Monitoring Programme (http://www.wssinfo.org/data-estimates/tables/)
Indicator 1: Number of people reached with sustainable access to and use improved sanitation sources facilities	Total: 3,958,346 Urban: 297,4377 Rural: 983,970	Not applicable	Total: 3,958,346 Urban: 297,4377 Rural: 983,970	Total: 4,081,017 Urban: 3,076,785 Rural: 1,004,232	Total: 4,201,161 Urban: 3,176,670 Rural: 1,024,491	Joint Monitoring Programme (http://www.wssinfo.org/data-estimates/tables/)
Indicator 3: Number of people within the West Bank in unserved communities without access to safe drinking water	206,079 (4.8% of the population, 2012)	-	206,079	132,616 (3% of the population, 2013)	Not yet available	National Water Strategy for Palestine PWA (2012) Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Household Environmental Survey (2013)
Indicator...						

Result Question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	In 2015, the Netherlands Representative Office will sign a Delegated Cooperation Arrangement with the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs for a water infrastructure program in Bethlehem. The program will address the problems of non-revenue water and unequal distribution by improving infrastructure and operations of the Water Supply and Sanitation Authority (WSSA) to meet the water demand for the horizon 2025. This will be supplemented by trainings on SCADA, GIS, metering and leak detection and installation and maintenance on pipes. In 2014, there were no activities yet related to this result area. In November 2014, the NGO COMET began implementing a project funded by NRO to install family water units that include solar powered water pumps and slow sand filters in unserved communities within the West Bank. The project will provide households with clean drinking water. Through the World Bank Trust Fund repairing the damaged infrastructure in Gaza will not only increase the amount of water available per capita per day but also help prevent incidents of cross-contamination.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Number of people reached with sustainable access to, and using, improved water sources facilities in Bethlehem	94.250 (2010) Male: 50.5% Female: 49.5%	106.635	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Feasibility study (pg.6: projection of 2.5% growth per year). Male/Female: based upon percentages of 2007
Indicator 2: Number of people reached with sustainable access to, and using, improved water sources facilities in Gaza	1.600.000 - post War (Male: 51% Female: 49%)	1.850.000	Not applicable	Not applicable	1.700.000	World Bank and Coastal Municipalities Water Utility (2014)
Indicator 3: Number of people reached with sustainable access to, and using, improved water sources facilities in unserved communities	0 (2014)	539	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	COMET-ME - Baseline and Target Information
Indicator...						

Result Area 3	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)					
Result Question 3.2a: To what extent have water management aspects and a more business oriented way of working been applied in your WASH programmes.	Under the current situation, few additional water resources will become available to meet the growing demand of Palestinian citizens, farmers and industries. For this reason, the Palestinian Government has decided to invest in coping strategies including unaccounted for Water (UFW) reduction programs where UFW ranges between 24 and 36%.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Percentage of UFW in the West Bank.	32% (2012)	29% (2017)	32%	30%	Not yet available	National Water Strategy for Palestine PWA (2012) PWA Water Tables (2013)
Indicator 2: Percentage of UFW in Gaza.	34% (2014) - prior to War	34% (2017)	-	-	36% (2014) - post War (2014)	Damage Assessment Report: Water and Wastewater Infrastructure - the Palestinian Water Authority and the Coastal Municipalities Water Utility (2014)
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Result Question 3.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	The program to be implemented in Bethlehem will address the problems of non-revenue water and unequal distribution by improving infrastructure and operations of the Water Supply and Sanitation Authority (WSSA) to meet the water demand for the horizon 2025. In Gaza, the rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure will decrease losses from the networks and decrease the risk of cross-contamination.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Percentage of Non Revenue Water (NRW) of the total consumption billed in the target area of Bethlehem.	40% (2010)	32%	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Water Supply and Sewerage Facilities Improvement for Bethlehem - Beit Jala - Beit Sahour Area Feasibility Study Report (pg.7)
Indicator 2: Percentage of Non Revenue Water (NRW) of the total consumption billed in the target area in Gaza.	42% (2014)	34% (2017)	Not applicable	Not applicable	38%	World Bank and Coastal Municipalities Water Utility (2014)
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 3	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).
B. Results achieved as planned Reasons for result achieved:	It was expected that the DCA with the Fench Government for the improvement of the water and sewage infrastructure in Bethelehem would be signed in 2014 and the project would commence. However, due to the fact that it will be the first DCA between the Netherlands and France, the legal and administrative preparations required more time then expected. The project couldn't start in 2014, so no results can be reported over that year. Additional delays were also noted due to technical tendering issues with the Palestinian Water Authority only solved in December 2014. Gaza has been under tight movement and access measures for the past seven years. Materials necessary for the reconstruction process are not readily available in the local market and thus have to be brought in through a tedious coordination process with Isareli Authorities.
Implications for planning:	- The preparations to sign the DCA with the French for the Bethlehem project have continued in 2014, it is expected that the DCA will be signed within the first half of 2015. - The project implemented by the NGO COMET is located in Area C known for its complicated planning and implementation measures imposed by Israel. Work in these areas carries a risk of demolition or confiscation due to the lack of permits. Israeli Authorities are informed by COMET about the activities to be implemented in Area C, legal support to the project remains available should it be required. - While for Gaza, the project implementation is now moving as scheduled and has recovered from the delays which occurred during the last few months due to the limited entry of materials. The Palestinian Water Authority maintains coordination with the relevant Israeli Authorities to ensure that no further delays in securing the necessary material are incurred. The documents and specifications required to complete the coordination process have been fully prepared.

Result Area 4	Trade and Development Cooperation					
Result Question 4.1a: How has the added value (knowledge, expertise, products and services) of the Dutch water sector been deployed in the preparation and implementation of programmes in the water sector?	Dutch expertise has been heavily involved in developing strong higher education water programs in Palestine. Support has been provided to improve the capacity of the Palestinian higher education institutions towards contributing to the effectiveness of the water sector regarding the development, provision and management of water resources and services. Dutch experts have also been involved in innovative initiatives that include water diplomacy and transboundary planning, public-private partnerships and wastewater management including reuse notably through the Sustainable Water Fund (FDW). the nine parties active in PG are: 3 Companies (Royal HaskoningDHV, HydroLogic, DMT Environment) . 6 Knowledge Institutes (University of Twente, Maastricht School of Management, Wageningen University, TUD, UNESCO-IHE, Hague Institute for Global Justice)					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Number of Dutch water sector actors active in the local water sector (by companies, NGO's, Knowledge institutes and drinking water companies + water boards).	7 (2012)	15	7	7	9 (3 Companies & 6 Knowledge Instit.)	Overview NWP and own observations.
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Result Question 4.1b						
Result Question 4.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	RAM Academische Samenwerking (the Palestinian-Dutch Academic Cooperation Program on Water (PADUCO)) supports a consortium of five Dutch and five Palestinian universities (Birzeit University, An-Najah National University, Al-Quds University,Palestine Polytechnic University, Palestine Technical University Kadoorie, University of Twente, Maastricht School of Management, Wageningen University, Delft University of Technology and UNESCO-IHE). The Programme includes eleven research projects, curriculum development, internships and training activities in order to strengthen the teaching and research capacity at Palestinian universities on water issues. FDW has approved a project which plans to introduce tertiary treatment in the Jenin Wastewater Treatment Plant administered by the Municipality. The effluent will be sold to the farmers in the area at rates approved by the line authorities.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Number of Dutch water sector actors directly involved in preparation and implementation of Dutch funded programmes (by companies, NGO's, Knowledge institutes and drinking water	0 (2012)	10	0	6	5 universities	Palestinian-Dutch Academic Cooperation Program on Water (PADUCO) Narrative Progress Report (2014)
Indicator 2: Number of Dutch water sector partner directly involved in the preparation and implementation of programmes funded by other donors.	2 (2012)	4	2	2	2	Overview NWP and own observations
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Result Area 4	Trade and Development Cooperation					
Result Question 4.2a: What are the results of the transition to a more trade related relationship in the water sector?	The Palestinian water sector is small, both in terms of customers as in terms of companies involved. Investment opportunities are also limited by the specific nature of the water sector in the Palestinian Territories, as infrastructural development or developing new sources of fresh water requires approval from Israel and the PA. Both local and foreign investors remain hesitant to engage in the sector due to the lack of a legislative environment necessary to govern a public-private partnership in addition volatile political dynamics. FDW has approved one grant in 2012. The PA welcomed this Public-Private Partnership (PPP) as a pilot to further develop its own PPP framework. The successful applicant was awarded EUR 1,367,400 (60% of the total costs). The actual disbursement depends on the progress with the implementation, which is currently delayed due to discussions within the consortium and between the consortium and the PA.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Netherlands investments in the local water sector (EUR)	0 (2012)	1.739.872	-	-	-	FDW
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Result Question 4.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	First of their kind discussions on avenues of opportunity for the involvement of the private sector have been made possible through the First Palestinian Water Forum sponsored by NRO. The Forum brought together key experts from the Palestinian and Dutch water sectors and the private sector to debate challenges withholding private sector engagement and define what has to be done to overcome them. The upcoming Bilateral Forum planned in 2015 would be a possible venue to continue these discussions with insight on Dutch experience. NRO is involved in facilitating discussions necessary to progress with the FDW project which would also set a precedence in public private cooperation.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Number of Dutch actors introduced to potential partners via trade promotion activities	17 (2013)	30	-	17 (Forum)	Not applicable	Registration for Bilateral Forum; reports by Maastricht School of management of RAM Academic Cooperation
Indicator 2: Number of Palestinian actors introduced to potential Dutch partner via MMF or other trade promotion activities	39 (2013)	20		9 (IWW) + 30 (Forum) = 39	Not applicable	Registration for Bilateral Forum and for IWW
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 4	Trade and Development Cooperation
B. Results achieved as planned Reasons for result achieved:	The PPP in Jenin under FDW is not yet operational. In 2014, all parties continued their dialogue on the division of labour under the stewardship of the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA). A Steering Committee was created by PWA to decide on the conditions under which the PPP would be allowed to undertake the reuse project as proposed, they will also set the tariffs and initial subsidies for the farmers on reusing wastewater in Jenin. The number of Dutch actors involved in trade promotion activities was high in 2013 due to the Bilateral Forum and IWW. Those events are biannually, and again be held in 2015.
Implications for planning:	The Representative Office will continue to follow up with PWA and members of the consortium of the FDW project, offering suggestions for solutions while keeping an eye on the feasibility of the project, as the circumstances in Jenin change (e.g. other reuse schemes being developed).

bis@minbuza.nl